

1. Which of the following is(are) a characteristics of a society?
 - ☐ people think of themselves as distinct from other societies
 - ☐ they maintain ties of interaction
 - ☐ they have a high degree of interdependence among their members
 - ☐ all of the above
2. Emile Durkheim saw society as:
 - ☐ nothing more than the sum of its parts
 - ☐ more an inanimate phenomena than living organisms
 - ☐ an organism comprised of different parts that work together to create a unique whole
 - ☐ a generally disorderly collection of individuals, groups, and institutions
3. Sociologists who study relatively small, less complex, and less differentiated patterns of social interaction are using:
 - ☐ microlevel approach
 - ☐ macrolevel approach
 - ☐ middle-range approach
 - ☐ organicist approach
4. Sociologists who study the large patterns of social interactions that are vast, complex, and highly differentiated are using a:
 - ☐ microlevel approach
 - ☐ middle-range approach
 - ☐ macrolevel approach
 - ☐ organicist approach
5. A person interested in a microlevel analysis of social interaction would be likely to focus upon:
 - ☐ a friendship group or your family
 - ☐ poverty
 - ☐ the homeless
 - ☐ urban crime
6. A person interested in a macroanalysis of social interaction would be likely to focus upon:
 - ☐ a clique that forms within your own friendship group
 - ☐ the family as a source of information on childrearing
 - ☐ urban crime
 - ☐ the study of what makes people attracted to one person and not to someone else
7. The term sociologists use to describe the order established in social groups at any level is:
 - ☐ social superstructure
 - ☐ social infrastructure
 - ☐ social design
 - ☐ social organization
8. The established position that one occupies within a social structure and that carries with it a degree of prestige is called a:
 - ☐ status
 - ☐ status set
 - ☐ role
 - ☐ role set
9. A status attained by virtue of independent effort (e.g., a police officer or pharmacist) is called a(n) _____.
 - ☐ ascribed
 - ☐ achieved
 - ☐ assumed
 - ☐ acquired
10. A status that is occupied from the moment of birth (e.g., your sex or race) is called a(n) _____.
 - ☐ acquired
 - ☐ assumed
 - ☐ ascribed
 - ☐ achieved
11. Your sex and race are examples of:
 - ☐ acquired
 - ☐ assumed
 - ☐ ascribed
 - ☐ achieved
12. Analysis of impression management shows:
 - ☐ what purpose a cultural trait serves
 - ☐ how we all are subject to the influence of others
 - ☐ the inevitable struggle that characterizes social relationships
 - ☐ that we are all unique and unlikely to be influenced by social forces

13. Exchange theorists analyze human interaction in terms of:
- rewards
 - punishments
 - profit and loss
 - all of the above
14. Studies of nonverbal communication reveal that:
- it varies very little from one society to another
 - nonverbal performances are of little interest to sociologists because its subtlety makes it difficult to observe
 - race, class, and gender contributes to substantial variation in the form such communication takes
 - such communication is usually one-way
15. If there is one thing that the research tells us about interpersonal attraction, it's that we tend to be attracted to those who are similar to us in:
- socioeconomic status
 - religion
 - perceived personality traits
 - all of the above
16. The major institutions in society today are:
- education, healthcare, and religion
 - work and the economy
 - the mass media, organized sports, and the military
 - all of the above
17. Sociologists refer to the organized pattern of social relationships and social institutions that together comprise society as the:
- cultural complex
 - social structure
 - material culture
 - hidden dimensions of society
18. Durkheim referred to the body of beliefs that are common to a community or society and that gives people a sense of belonging and a feeling of moral obligation to its demands and values as:
- the social macrostructure
 - collective consciousness
 - social solidarity
 - popular culture
19. Industrialized societies are characterized by:
- the development of varied forms of gender inequality
 - a family-wage economy
 - urbanization
 - all of the above
20. Postindustrial societies are characterized by:
- an increased dependence on a global economy
 - an increase in manufacturing jobs
 - a large working class of industrial laborers
 - a decreased dependence on advanced technologies